Resolved further that, as the foregoing amendment does not necessitate any change in operations of insured savings and loan associations which are now being carried on but is merely interpretative of terms employed in the rules and regulations for Insurance of Accounts, the Board hereby finds that notice and public procedure on said amendment are unnecessary under § 508.12 of the general regulations of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (12 CFR § 508.12) or section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act and the Board hereby finds that, for the same reason, publication of said amendment for the period specified in section 4(c) of said Act prior to the effective date of said amendment is unnecessary.

By the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

[SEAL] HARRY W. CAULSEN, *Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 64-45; Filed, Jan. 2, 1964; 8:48 a.m.]

[No. FSLIC-1,712]

PART 563—OPERATIONS

Required Amounts and Maintenance of Federal Insurance Reserve

DECEMBER 30, 1963.

Resolved that, notice and public procedure having been duly afforded (28 F.R. 12130) and all relevant material presented or available having been considered by it, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, upon the basis of such consideration and of determination by it of the advisability of amendment of § 563.13 of the rules and regulations for Insurance of Accounts (12 CFR 563.13) as hereinafter set forth, and for the purpose of effecting such amendment, hereby amends said § 563.13 to read as follows, effective February 3, 1964:

§ 563.13 Required amounts and maintenance of Federal insurance reserve.

(a) *Minimum reserve level.* (1) After the fiscal year in which a certificate of insurance is issued to an insured institution, it shall build up its Federal insurance reserve account so that at the closing on the closing date preceding the anniversary of the date of insurance of accounts stated in the table set forth in this subparagraph, such reserve account shall be at least equal to the following percentage of the total of its savings accounts on such closing date:

Percentage	Anniversary	Percentage	Anniversary
0.50	2	2.75	11
0.75	3	3.0	12
1.0	4	3.25	13
1.25	5	3.50	14
1.50	6	3.75	15
1.75	7	4.0	16
2.0	8	4.25	17
2.25	9	4.50	18
2.50	10	4.75	19

5.0 percent at the twentieth anniversary and thereafter.

(2) After the fiscal year in which a certificate of insurance is issued to an insured institution, it shall build up its net worth so that at the closing on the closing date preceding the anniversary of the date of insurance of accounts stated in the table set forth in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, its net worth shall be at least equal to the appropriate Federal insurance reserve account requirement plus 15 percent of its scheduled items in 1964 and plus 20 percent of its scheduled items thereafter.

(3) If, at any closing date, either of the levels required in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph are not met by an insured institution, such insured institution shall credit to its Federal insurance reserve account at such time an amount equal to 25 percent of its net income or any lesser amount sufficient to meet the requirements.

(b) *Semiannual credits.* (1) An insured institution shall not be required to make any credit to its Federal insurance reserve account under this paragraph at any time when its adjusted net worth is at least 12 percent of its risk assets at the close of the semiannual period.

(2) Each insured institution, not exempted under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, that has an adjusted net worth of at least 8 percent of its risk assets shall credit, within each semiannual period, to its Federal insurance reserve account an amount at least equal to 10 percent of its net income for the period.

(3) Each insured institution which has an adjusted net worth of less than 8 percent of its risk assets shall credit, within each semiannual period, to its Federal insurance reserve account at least the amount required by the applicable of the following requirements:

(i) An institution which has not reached its twentieth anniversary of insurance of accounts and

(*a*) Has less than $25,000,000 in risk assets at the close of the period shall have no requirement under this paragraph;

(*b*) Has at least $25,000,000 but not more than $50,000,000 in risk assets at the close of the period shall credit an amount equal to 10 percent of its net income for the period or an amount equal to 5 percent of its growth in risk assets during the period, whichever is greater; or

(*c*) Has more than $50,000,000 in risk assets at the close of the period shall credit an amount equal to 10 percent of its net income for the period or an amount equal to 6 percent of its growth in risk assets for the period, whichever is greater.

(ii) An institution which has reached its twentieth anniversary of insurance of accounts and

(*a*) Has $10,000,000 or less in risk assets at the close of the period shall credit an amount equal to 10 percent of its net income for the period; or

(*b*) Has over $10,000,000 in risk assets at the close of the period shall credit an amount equal to 10 percent of its net income for the period or an amount equal to 6 percent of its growth in risk assets during the period, whichever is greater.

(4) If an insured institution has made any semiannual credit to its Federal insurance reserve account, subsequent to December 31, 1963, in excess of the applicable requirement, it may apply such excess credit toward the requirements of this paragraph in future periods: *Provided,* That excess credits to the Federal insurance reserve account of an insured institution made prior to January 1, 1964, and not previously utilized, may be used to meet a maximum of 15 percent of its reserve credit requirements under this paragraph during the fiscal year commencing subsequent to December 31, 1963.

(5) An insured institution shall be required to make semiannual credits pursuant to this paragraph (b) only at such times and in such amounts as the required credits under this paragraph (b) would exceed required credits under subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) of this section for the period.

(c) *Limitations on payment of dividends.* Any insured institution which has failed to meet the required credits under subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) of this section or under paragraph (b) of this section shall not declare, pay or advertise dividends, for the period subsequent to the immediately succeeding dividend period, in excess of the amount approved by the Corporation.

(d) *Effective date.* The provisions of this section, as amended, shall apply to all semiannual fiscal periods, of insured institutions, commencing after December 31, 1963.

(Secs. 402, 403, 48 Stat. 1256, 1257 as amended; 12 U.S.C. 1725, 1726. Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, 12 F.R. 4981, 3 CFR, 1947 Supp.)

By the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

[SEAL] HARRY W. CAULSEN, *Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 64-46; Filed, Jan. 2, 1964; 8:48 a.m.]

Title 14—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

Chapter I—Federal Aviation Agency

[Docket No. 1457, Amdts. 91-1, 101-1]

PART 91—GENERAL OPERATING AND FLIGHT RULES [NEW]

PART 101—MOORED BALLOONS, KITES, UNMANNED ROCKETS AND UNMANNED FREE BALLOONS [NEW]

Miscellaneous Amendments

On November 1, 1962, notice was given in Draft Release 62-45 (27 F.R. 10656) that the Federal Aviation Agency had under consideration a proposal to amend Part 48 of the Civil Air Regulations to include regulations governing the operation of unmanned free balloons. The notice also proposed to amend the scope of Part 60 to exclude unmanned free balloons from the air traffic rules contained therein.

Regulatory action, as proposed, is required to provide the necessary compatibility between unmanned free balloon operations and other airspace activities. It is also necessary to provide for the protection of persons and property on the ground that are not associated with the operation of unmanned free balloons.

Eleven comments were received in response to the draft release. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Air Line Pilots Association, the National Aviation Trades Association, the University of Minnesota, the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, and the National Center for Atmospheric Research endorsed the proposal as presented. The remainder of the comments generally supported the proposal but recommended certain changes. For continuity these recommendations will be considered in the sequence of the proposed rule.

The Department of the Army recommended that the term "size/weight ratio" be amplified to state more clearly how this ratio is computed. Therefore, that portion of the rule is modified; first, by reversing the term to read "weight/size" to more clearly show that it is the total weight of the payload package applied to the area of the smallest surface of such package; second, by adding a statement as to how the exact weight/size ratio can be determined.

One comment stated that the proposed regulation did not allow an operation to be conducted through a thin transparent cirrus cloud condition even though all other operating limitations were satisfied. Accordingly, it was recommended that there be provision for operations when such a cloud condition exists. The weather requirements adopted herein are necessary precautions to ensure that the balloon is operated in a manner that makes it easily seen and avoided by airplanes. Furthermore, since it is incumbent on the pilot of an airplane to see and avoid an unmanned free balloon by giving it right-of-way, a modification in the manner suggested would nullify a major safety objective to make balloon operations compatible with those of other airspace users. Therefore, no change is made in the operating limitations regarding cloud coverage and horizontal visibility.

One comment indicated a possible misconception regarding the lighting requirement during night operations. This requirement for lighting applies to the entire balloon assembly and not just to the balloon envelope. To eliminate any doubt, that portion of the rule is modified to clearly state that the requirement to light the balloon also applies to the entire balloon assembly, whether operated as one unit or separated during the operation.

The National Pilots Association recommended that all trailing antennas be marked with colored pennants or streamers since contact with the antenna by a small aircraft could produce an adverse effect if the antenna became entangled in the propeller. A light weight antenna that would be broken by a force of less than 50 pounds, which the proposal had exempted from such marking, is not suited for such attachments. A pennant or streamer attached to a light weight antenna has the tendency to float back up into the antenna and become entangled with it. This condition could nullify the purpose of the antenna, which is to supply altitude and D/F information to the balloon operator who, in turn, forwards the position and altitude to air traffic control. On this basis, no change is being made to that section of the rule.

Two other comments contended that marking an antenna so as to be visible for a minimum of one mile was inadequate. To increase this minimum, it would be necessary to require the use of a larger pennant or streamer. This could be a most difficult requirement for the balloon operator to meet and would generate the same previously mentioned nullifying effect on the use of the antenna. Therefore, no change is made to that section of the rule.

The Department of the Air Force and the Air Transport Association pointed out that the proposal did not require the suspension system to be marked in any way. In many cases it is not necessary to require by rule that the suspension system be marked because the plastic balloon bubble with its reflective surface is recognizable long before the suspension system would be seen. Additionally, a balloon suspension system of one or more open parachutes is already well marked and may be easily recognized since they normally employ high conspicuity colors such as aviation surface orange and white. We have, however, modified the rule to require that suspension systems, other than highly conspicuously colored open parachutes, exceeding 50 feet in length must be marked with colored pennants or streamers or alternate bands of high conspicuity colors. As discussed previously, in many cases it would be technically difficult to incorporate markings that would make a balloon subsystem easily recognizable much beyond one mile. Therefore, in addition to providing notice to airmen information about programmed balloon flights, the Agency will pursue an educational program by a continual reminder in the Airman's Guide and other aeronautical publications that flight below an unmanned free balloon should be avoided. In this reminder, all pilots will be advised that these balloons may have suspension devices and trailing antennas suspended beneath them that might be invisible until the aircraft is close to the balloon. This same type of notice has proven successful in the past by reminding all pilots operating in coastal waters about airships that might have invisible cables suspended beneath them.

The U.S. Air Force and the Air Transport Association recommended that unmanned free balloons, while within positive control areas, be equipped with a functioning radar beacon transponder that would permit radar observation of the balloon by air traffic control. When Draft Release 62-45 was published, airborne radar beacon equipment was not considered readily adaptable to unmanned free balloons due to its weight and cost. In the meantime, a number of unmanned free balloons have been operated successfully utilizing beacon transponder equipment. These operations indicate that radar beacon equipment is adaptable for use on many unmanned free balloons. This equipment will undoubtedly be even more suitable when it is designed primarily for balloons with the view towards reduced weight, lower costs, and increased availability. In recognition of these matters, the Agency will issue a notice of proposed rule making to require a functioning radar beacon transponder on certain unmanned free balloons. Additionally, the use of such equipment may lend credence to a modification of certain of the weather requirements discussed earlier. During the development stages of the new notice, following the adoption of the rule contained herein, coordination with manufacturers of radar beacon equipment, balloon operators and other segments of the public will be conducted to obtain all possible opinions, recommendations, and reactions.

In view of the upward expansion of the positive control areas, all reference in the balloon position and notice requirements has been changed from 44,000 feet to 60,000 feet.

In consideration of the foregoing, Subchapter F of Chapter I of Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

1. By amending § 91.1(a) to read as follows:

§ 91.1 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, this part prescribes rules governing the operation of aircraft (other than moored balloons, kites, unmanned rockets, and unmanned free balloons) within the United States.

* * * * *

2. By amending the title of Part 101 [New] to read as set forth above.

3. By amending § 101.1(a) to read as follows:

§ 101.1 Applicability.

(a) This part prescribes rules governing the operation in the United States, of the following:

(1) Any balloon that is moored to the surface of the earth or an object thereon and that has a diameter of more than six feet or a gas capacity of more than 115 cubic feet.

(2) Any kite that weighs more than five pounds and is intended to be flown at the end of a rope or cable.

(3) Any unmanned rocket except:

(i) Aerial firework displays; and

(ii) Model rockets:

(*a*) Using not more than four ounces of propellant;

(*b*) Using a slow-burning propellant;

(*c*) Made of paper, wood, or breakable plastic, containing no substantial metal parts and weighing not more than 16 ounces, including the propellant; and

(*d*) Operated in a manner that does not create a hazard to persons, property, or other aircraft.

(4) Any unmanned free balloon that:

(i) Carries a payload package that weighs more than four pounds and has a weight/size ratio of more than three ounces per square inch on any surface of

the package, determined by dividing the total weight in ounces of the payload package by the area in square inches of its smallest surface;

(ii) Carries a payload package that weighs more than six pounds;

(iii) Carries a payload, of two or more packages, that weighs more than 12 pounds; or

(iv) Uses a rope or other device for suspension of the payload that requires an impact force of more than 50 pounds to separate the suspended payload from the balloon.

4. By amending § 101.5 to read as follows:

§ 101.5 Operations in prohibited or restricted areas.

No person may operate a moored balloon, kite, unmanned rocket, or unmanned free balloon in a prohibited or restricted area unless he has permission from the using or controlling agency, as appropriate.

5. By adding the following new subpart at the end of Part 101:

Subpart D—Unmanned Free Balloons

Sec.
101.31 Applicability.
101.33 Operating limitations.
101.35 Equipment and marking requirements.
101.37 Notice requirements.
101.39 Balloon position reports.

AUTHORITY: §§ 101.31 to 101.39 issued under sec. 307, 313a of Federal Aviation Act of 1958, 49 U.S.C. 1348 and 1354.

§ 101.31 Applicability.

This subpart applies to the operation of unmanned free balloons. However, a person operating an unmanned free balloon within a restricted area must comply only with § 101.33 (d) and (e) and with any additional limitations that are imposed by the using or controlling agency, as appropriate.

§ 101.33 Operating limitations.

No person may operate an unmanned free balloon—

(a) Unless otherwise authorized by ATC, in a control zone below 2,000 feet above the surface, or in an airport traffic area;

(b) At any altitude where there are clouds or obscuring phenomena of more than five-tenths coverage;

(c) At any altitude below 60,000 feet standard pressure altitude where the horizontal visibility is less than five miles;

(d) During the first 1,000 feet of ascent, over a congested area of a city, town, or settlement or an open-air assembly of persons not associated with the operation; or

(e) In such a manner that impact of the balloon, or part thereof including its payload, with the surface creates a hazard to persons or property not associated with the operation.

§ 101.35 Equipment and marking requirements.

(a) No person may operate an unmanned free balloon unless it contains a barometric, timed, radio-controlled, or similar termination device and that device is activated if the weather conditions are less than those prescribed for operation under this subpart, or if a malfunction or other reasons make further operation hazardous to other air traffic or to persons or property on the surface.

(b) No person may operate an unmanned free balloon below 60,000 feet standard pressure altitude during the night (as corrected to the altitude of operation) unless the balloon and its attachments and payload, whether or not they become separated during the operation, are lighted so as to be visible for at least five miles.

(c) No person may operate an unmanned fire balloon that is equipped with a trailing antenna that requires an impact force of more than 50 pounds to break it at any point, unless the antenna has colored pennants or streamers that are attached at not more than 50 foot intervals and that are visible for at least one mile.

(d) No person may operate during the day an unmanned free balloon that is equipped with a suspension device (other than a highly conspicuously colored open parachute) more than 50 feet long, unless the suspension device is colored in alternate bands of high conspicuity colors or has colored pennants or streamers attached which are visible for at least one mile.

§ 101.37 Notice requirements.

(a) *Prelaunch notice:* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no person may operate an unmanned free balloon unless, within six to 24 hours before beginning the operation, he gives the following information to the FAA ATC facility that is nearest to the place of intended operation:

(1) The balloon identification.

(2) The estimated date and time of launching, amended as necessary to remain within plus or minus 30 minutes.

(3) The location of the launching site.

(4) The cruising altitude.

(5) The forecast trajectory and estimated time to cruising altitude or 60,000 feet standard pressure altitude, whichever is lower.

(6) The length and diameter of the balloon, length of the suspension device, weight of the payload, and length of the trailing antenna.

(7) The duration of flight.

(8) The forecast time and location of impact with the surface of the earth.

(b) For solar or cosmic disturbance investigations involving a critical time element, the information in paragraph (a) of this section shall be given within 30 minutes to 24 hours before beginning the operation.

(c) *Cancellation notice:* If the operation is canceled, the person who intended to conduct the operation shall immediately notify the nearest FAA ATC facility.

(d) *Launch notice:* Each person operating an unmanned free balloon shall notify the nearest FAA or military ATC facility of the launch time immediately after the balloon is launched.

§ 101.39 Balloon position reports.

(a) Each person operating an unmanned free balloon shall:

(1) Unless ATC requires otherwise, monitor the course of the balloon and record its position at least every two hours; and

(2) Forward any balloon position reports requested by ATC.

(b) One hour before beginning descent, each person operating an unmanned free balloon shall forward to the nearest FAA ATC facility the following information regarding the balloon:

(1) The current geographical position.

(2) The altitude.

(3) The forecast time of penetration of 60,000 feet standard pressure altitude (if applicable).

(4) The forecast trajectory for the balance of the flight.

(5) The forecast time and location of impact with the surface of the earth.

(c) If a balloon position report is not recorded for any two hour period of flight, the person operating an unmanned free balloon shall immediately notify the nearest FAA ATC facility. The notice shall include the last recorded position and any revision of the forecast trajectory. The nearest FAA ATC facility shall be notified immediately when tracking of the balloon is re-established.

(d) Each person operating an unmanned free balloon shall notify the nearest FAA ATC facility when the operation is ended.

This amendment is made under the authority of sections 307 and 313(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348 and 1354).

This amendment becomes effective on April 3, 1964.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on December 26, 1963.

N. E. HALABY,
Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 64-13; Filed, Jan. 2, 1964; 8:46 a.m.]

Chapter III—Federal Aviation Agency

SUBCHAPTER C—AIRCRAFT REGULATIONS

[Regulatory Docket No. 3026; Amdt. 666]

PART 507—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Airborne Mechanisms Dry Vacuum Pumps

The manufacturer of Airborne Mechanisms vacuum pumps discovered that during the period from July 22, 1963, through November 5, 1963, a defective thermostat in the curing ovens exposed some of the splined drive couplings to excessive temperatures, resulting in embrittlement and likelihood of premature failure. Coupling failure results in loss of vacuum power to flight instruments required for IFR operations. In order to correct this unsafe condition, an airworthiness directive is being issued to require removal of the defective couplings.

As a situation exists which demands immediate action in the interest of safety, it is found that notice and public procedure hereon are impracticable and good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days

after the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

In consideration of the foregoing, and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (25 F.R. 6489), § 507.10(a) of Part 507 (14 CFR Part 507), is hereby amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

AIRBORNE MECHANISMS. Applies to all aircraft using vacuum pumps Models 113A5 and 113A8, Serial Numbers 7G2494 through 7G2678, 8G2679 through 8G2892, 9G2893 through 9G3250 and 10G3251 through 10G3714, and all vacuum pumps Models 113A1, 113A2, 113A5 and 113A8 in which the splined drive coupling, Airborne Mechanisms P/N B1001A2, has been replaced after July 22, 1963.

Compliance required within 10 hours' time in service after the effective date of this AD.

In order to remove defective splined drive couplings which render the vacuum flight instruments inoperative accomplish the following:

(a) On Piper aircraft, unless already accomplished, replace all the vacuum pump splined couplings identified in Piper Service Bulletin No. 218, in accordance with that service bulletin before further flight.

(b) On other aircraft, inspect all Airborne Mechanisms P/N B1001A2 couplings for a bright yellow band on the shoulder of the coupling. (The band is visible through the openings in the pump base.) Replace couplings which do not have a yellow band with a coupling having the yellow band before further flight.

(Airborne Mechanisms Service Letter No. 5 dated November 5, 1963, and Piper Service Bulletin No. 218 dated November 11, 1963, pertain to this same subject.)

This amendment shall become effective January 9, 1964.

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603; 72 Stat. 752, 775, 776; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on December 26, 1963.

G. S. MOORE,
Director,
Flight Standards Service.

[F.R. Doc. 64-12; Filed, Jan. 2, 1964; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

SUBCHAPTER C—REGULATIONS UNDER SPECIFIC ACTS OF CONGRESS

PART 303—RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE TEXTILE FIBER PRODUCTS IDENTIFICATION ACT

Exclusions From the Act

Pursuant to the authority given to the Federal Trade Commission under section 7(c) of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (72 Stat. 1721; 15 U.S.C. 70e) "to make such rules and regulations, including the establishment of generic names of manufactured fibers, under and pursuant of the terms of this Act as may be necessary and proper for administration and enforcement", and the authority granted by section 12(b) of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (72 Stat. 1723; 15 U.S.C. 70j) to "exclude from the provisions of this Act other textile fiber products (1) which have an insignificant or inconsequential textile fiber content, or (2) with respect to which the disclosure of textile fiber content is not necessary for the protection of the ultimate consumer," the Federal Trade Commission on December 17, 1963, promulgated the following amendment to § 303.45 (Rule 45) of the rules and regulations under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (72 Stat. 1717, 15 U.S.C. 70). Upon consideration of all relevant matters, it is hereby found that notice and public procedure in this matter is unnecessary for the making of the determination to exclude the products in question from the application of the Act. Inasmuch as the amendment involves a relaxation of previous requirements of the Rules and Regulations, such amendment is hereby made effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The amendment is as follows:

An amendment of paragraph (a) of § 303.45 (Rule 45) of the rules and regulations promulgated under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act by adding a new subparagraph, designated as subparagraph (9), so as to exclude from the application of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act certain hand woven rugs made by Navajo Indians in accordance with the terms of § 303.45 (Rule 45). Subparagraph (9) of paragraph (a) of § 303.45 (Rule 45) shall read as follows:

(9) All hand woven rugs made by Navajo Indians which have attached thereto the "Certificate of Genuineness" supplied by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the United States Department of Interior. The term "Navajo Indian" means any Indian who is listed on the register of the Navajo Indian Tribe or is eligible for listing thereon.

(Sec. 7, 72 Stat. 1721; 15 U.S.C. 70e, sec. 12, 72 Stat. 1723; 15 U.S.C. 70j)

By direction of the Commission.

Issued: January 2, 1964.

[SEAL] JOSEPH W. SHEA,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 64-36; Filed, Jan. 2, 1964; 8:48 a.m.]

Title 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

[T.D. 56079]

Chapter I—Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury

PART 1—CUSTOMS DISTRICTS, PORTS, AND STATIONS

Ports of Entry

DECEMBER 24, 1963.

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the Act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 623 (19 U.S.C. 2), which was delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by the President by Executive Order No. 10289, September 17, 1951 (3 CFR, Ch. II), and pursuant to authorization given to me by Treasury Department Order No. 190, Rev. 2 (28 F.R. 11570), the city of Charlotte, North Carolina, is designated a customs port of entry in Customs Collection District No. 15 (North Carolina), effective upon publication of this Treasury decision in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The geographical port limits shall include that territory known as the Charlotte Perimeter Area described in section 1, Chapter 114, of the 1959 Session Laws of the State of North Carolina.

Section 1.1(c) of the Customs Regulations is amended by adding "Charlotte (T.D. 56079)" after "*Beaufort-Morehead City (T.D. 55637)" in the column headed "Ports of Entry" in District No. 15 (North Carolina).

Notice of the proposed designation of Charlotte, North Carolina, as a customs port of entry was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on November 2, 1963 (28 F.R. 11736), pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003). No objections were received.

The designation of Charlotte, North Carolina, as a customs port of entry is based upon a determination that a sufficient need exists to justify such action and the designation is made for the purpose of providing for convenient compliance with Customs requirements. It is, therefore, desirable to make the customs port of entry available to the public as soon as possible and to dispense with the delayed effective date provision of section 4(c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003(c)).

(R.S. 161, as amended, sec. 1, 37 Stat. 434, sec. 1, 38 Stat. 623, as amended, R.S. 251, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 5 U.S.C. 22, 19 U.S.C. 1, 2, 66, 1624)

[SEAL] JAMES P. HENDRICK,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[F.R. Doc. 64-26; Filed, Jan 2, 1964; 8:46 a.m.]

Title 26—INTERNAL REVENUE

Chapter I—Internal Revenue Service, Department of Treasury

[T.D. No. 72]

PART 151—REGULATORY TAXES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Deletion From Oral Prescription Procedure of Dihydrohydroxycodeinone (Oxycodone, Eucodal) Compounds

On November 27, 1963, a notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (28 F.R. 12625), which stated that the Commissioner of Narcotics, pursuant to the provisions of section 4705(c)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended (68A Stat. 551, 26 U.S.C. 4705(c)(2)(C)), and the functions thereunder delegated to the Commissioner of Narcotics by the Secretary of the Treasury (Treasury Department Order No. 180-2) September 27, 1954 (19 F.R. 6399), proposed to delete paragraph (h) of § 151.398 in Part 151 of Title 26 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which au-